APPENDIX

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REPORTS ON THE 40TH GENERAL COUNCIL MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS
Washington, D.C., November 16-23, 1974

[Editor's Note: The following reports were submitted by Jean Allaway, Catherine I. Bahn, Paul L. Berry, Nathan R. Einhorn, John Charles Finzi, Virginia Haviland, Lester S. Jayson, William Matheson, Legare H. B. Obear, and Walter W. Ristow.]

Although planning had been carried on for months and some preconference meetings had already been held in Washington the week of November 11, the 40th session of the International Federation of Library Associations really began when delegates arriving at Dulles airport on Saturday, November 16, found Constance Carter of LC's Science and Technology Division standing under an IFLA umbrella to direct them to buses and hotels. The Organizing Committee of the Congress, of which Robert G. Vosper, University of California, was Conference Chairman, and John G. Lorenz, Library of Congress, was Chairman, planned six days of meetings, workshops, tours, and exhibits, all on the conference theme "National and International Library Planning."

Sunday, November 17, IFLA registrants were guests of the Library of Congress at a buffet reception, the largest function ever held at the Library of Congress. Pictures taken at the event, which took place in the Great Hall, the Main Reading Room, the Congressional Reading Room, the Deputy Librarian's Office, the Librarian's Reception Room, and the connecting corridors, are on pp. 420-421 of this issue of the *Information Bulletin.*

On Monday L. Quincy Mumford, Librarian of Congress, invited visiting national librarians to an informal reception in the Library's Whittall Pavilion. Those invited included Simeon B. Aje, Nigeria; Blanca Alvarez, Venezuela; Hedwig Anuar, Singapore; H. J. Aschenborn, South Africa; S. Batheas-Mollomb, People's Republic of the Congo; Marie C. Bonilla de Gaviria, Peru; Palle Birkelund, Denmark; Angela Popescu-Bradiceni, Romania; Harry T. Hookway, England; E. E. Kaungamno, Tanzania; François Koanda, Upper Volta; Ketty-Lina Liguer-Laubhouet, Ivory Coast; Gerhard Münthe, Norway; Cornelis Reedijk, Netherlands; E. F. Denis Roberts, Scotland; Mary Skiffington, Bermuda; Nikolai M. Sikorskii, U.S.S.R.; Witold Stankiewicz, Poland; Josef Stummvoll, Austria (ret.); Guy Sylvestre, Canada; Ekkehart Vesper, Germany; and Reuven Yaron, Israel.

Other foreign guests included Sir Frank and Lady Francis of Great Britain; Natalia I. Tyulina, United Nations; and Heihachiro Suzuki, Deputy Director, National Diet Library, Japan.

FIRST PLENARY SESSION

The first plenary session of IFLA, chaired by Robert Vosper, Vice President of IFLA's Executive Council, took place on Monday morning, November 18. After various announcements, Mr. Vosper read to the audience a letter from President Gerald R. Ford greeting and welcoming the participants in the 40th General Council Meeting:

> It is a pleasure for me to greet the participants in the Fortieth General Council Meeting of the International Federation of Library Associations. I wholeheartedly welcome you to the United States and to our Nation's Capital, and I hope that your visit here will be a very pleasant one.
>
> Libraries are recognized throughout the world as indispensable repositories of knowledge, art and wisdom. The rapid growth of new knowledge in today's world and the need to make this information readily available heighten the importance of international communications. The IFLA has an enviable record of accomplishment in furthering this kind of understanding and cooperation in its profession.
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> I know that your deliberations at this session will stimulate new programs and significant progress in existing ones. You have my very best wishes for a most productive conference.

The opening address was delivered by President Herman Liebaers, who briefly reviewed the history and progress of IFLA, his own involvement with this body, and the organizational problems which have developed within its structure and which will be studied and discussed in depth at the next meeting of the Federation next year in Oslo.

The keynote address by Frederick H. Burkhardt, the outgoing Chairman of the U.S. National Commission on Libraries and Information Science (NCLIS), reviewed for the international audience the American effort toward the formulation of a national program for library and information service. While the focus of the talk was the national effort, Mr. Burkhardt emphasized that the national plan or program should strive to be compatible with other national programs and with developing international and global programs and that access to the knowledge and information resources of the entire world is essential to the

development of every nation. A description of the origin and constitution of NCLIS was followed by a report on the fact-finding phase of the work of the commission and by an analysis of the formulation of its report and major recommendations.

Celia R. Zaher, Director of the Division for the Development of Documentation, Libraries, and Archives Services, UNESCO, reported on the intergovernmental Conference on the Planning of National Documentation, Library and Archives Infrastructures, organized in cooperation with the International Federation for Documentation, the International Federation of Library Associations, and the International Council on Archives and held in Paris September 23-27 [see the LC *Information Bulletin,* November 29, pp. 396-397]. The themes of the conference had been the integrated planning of national documentation, library, and archives infrastructures; Universal Bibliographic Control; planning the application of technology to documentation, library, and archives services; planning manpower for documentation, library, and archives services; international cooperation and the role of UNESCO in these fields. Of particular interest was the unanimous adoption at the conference of a main recommendation accepting the principle and objectives of a national documentation, library, and archives information system (NATIS) as outlined in the document COM.74/NATIS/3. The NATIS concept implies that the government–national, state, or local–should maximize the availability of all relevant information through documentation, library, and archives services just as in principle it takes responsibility for the basic education, at primary and secondary levels, of its citizens. The conference also emphasized the need for concerted action at the national, regional, and international levels, to ensure maximum use of existing information facilities and to avoid an imbalance in the distribution of resources for providing access to information. The principle of Universal Bibliographic Control was also strongly supported.

National and international library planning was also the theme of the talk delivered by Mr. Vosper. The fundamental importance of this objective and the challenge that it represents for IFLA were underlined. He emphasized the role of governments, whether federal or unitary and whether in socialist or free enterprise societies, and again whether in countries with a tradition of strong central ministries or those with a decentralized structure, for the provision of social and educational services in a period of growing international interdependence, rising costs, and rapidly expanding publications output and information needs. The complexities of the mechanics of today's information transfer, with its corollaries of standardization and efficiency, were clearly brought out as factors making rational planning of our resources obligatory. The IFLA program for Universal Bibliographic Control (UBC) was cited as a key example of international planning in action. In observing the progress toward the establishment of a UBC program, it becomes clear, in fact, that the international effort must be based in sound national planning and conversely that successful national library planning requires first of all the international linkage that a mutually agreed upon and usable universal bibliographic record can provide. This "interactive" theme of national and international planning while being the focus of this 1974 conference is also a matter of encouragement, Mr. Vosper stated in a world increasingly fractioned along ideological, linguistic, political, and even religious lines. "Through our humble efforts to support the universality and integration of knowledge," he concluded, "we may at least help to bind up the world's wounds."

ASTRONOMICAL AND GEOPHYSICAL LIBRARIES SUBSECTION

This subsection of the Special Libraries Section met on Wednesday, November 20, with Christine A. Bain, Dudley Observatory, Albany, N.Y., welcoming the members and speakers. Genevieve Feuillebois, Paris Observatory, described the "life and work . . . 1965-1973" of the Astronomical and Geophysical Subsection of IFLA. The information services of the NASA libraries were described by Madeleine Losee, those of the National Space Science Data Center and their relationship to the World Data Center network by James I. Vette, those of the U.S. Naval Observatory by P. K. Seidelmann, and those of the Center for Astrophysics at Harvard by Joyce Rey.

The meeting then turned to business matters with reports on the activities authorized by the subsection. Giovanna Grassi Conti, Astronomical Observatory of Rome, reported on the union catalog of the 15th and 16th-century works in European astronomical observatories. She also read a report on the history of astronomical observatories in the world prepared by M. Vargha, Konkoly Observatory, Budapest. Pat Moholt, University of Wisconsin, reported on the union list of serials in North America and Janardan Kulkarni, SUNY, Cortland, on the international exchange of duplicate materials. Robert Seal, University of Virginia, announced that *A Guide to the*

Literature on Astronomy is scheduled for publication this spring. Mrs. Bain read a report prepared by Judith Lola, Yerkes Observatory, on the bibliography of rare books in astronomy in North America. A revision of Universal Decimal Classification 52 (Astronomy), prepared by D. A. Kemp, Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, for review by members, was read by Mrs. Feuillebois. This stimulated a good deal of discussion as to the feasibility of expansion, but no specific action was taken. Virginia Van Brunt, National Radio Astronomy Observatory, Charlottesville, Va., made the closing statement.

EXCHANGE OF PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS COMMITTEE

The Library of Congress Exchange and Gift Division played host to two IFLA committees which held their first meetings of the conference in the Coolidge Auditorium on Tuesday, November 19: The Committee for Official Publications and the Committee on the Exchange of Publications.

Suzanne Honoré, Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, Chairman of the official publications group, announced the publication of *Exchange of Official Government Publications; Report on a Questionnaire Sent Out by the IFLA Committee for Official Publications* (Pretoria, State Library, 1974), and circulated a copy for examination. Ellen M. Pearson, Head of the Special Information Services and Documentation Centre at the University of Guelph Library, Ontario, in the first formal presentation of the morning, described "The Guelph Document System." Based on document code numbers which act as shelf location devices and which are structured only to the degree necessary to bring publications within government jurisdictions into intelligent relationships, this automated system produces four different print-out catalogs: a corporate author catalog, a personal author catalog, a title catalog, and a series catalog.

Following Miss Pearson's presentation, John Y. Cole, Coordinator, Foreign Newspaper Microfilming, Library of Congress, described the newly undertaken joint project of the Library of Congress and the New York Public Library to microfilm official national gazettes throughout the world. The goal of this project is to make these publications available on a reasonably current basis and at a reasonable cost. The project staff does not feel that all of the microfilming must necessarily be done by the two libraries and hopes to avoid duplication of microfilming effort. Mr. Cole would appreciate information about any gazette microfilming efforts of national governments, national libraries, and commercial micropublishers outside of the United States. Communications should be addressed to the Coordinator, Foreign Newspaper Microfilming, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C. 20540.

The highlight of the meeting was the presentation by James Bennett Childs, the Library's Honorary Consultant in Government Document Bibliography, of his paper on "Government Organization: Key to Government Publications." Mr. Childs strongly presented his thesis that government publications can be organized intelligently and approached efficiently only if they are listed in library catalogs under the official name of the agency. "Main entry for official publications, even periodicals and serials, unless with a very noticeable personal author, is in library catalogs preferable under jurisdication and agency, especially when those of several jurisdications are involved, with several languages," for many of the titles begin with non-distinctive terms. Mr. Childs reiterated his conviction that government publications should be treated as a separate group of publications, and that to approach the organization of these documents with a sufficient degree of background knowledge and understanding, it is imperative to know the organization, history, and purpose of the issuing agencies. The United States Government (in its *U.S. Government Manual*) and a few other governments have been providing such information on the organization of their component departments and agencies. The need for other governments to emulate this example is amply evident, and he strongly encouraged them to follow suit.

F. L. J. Vanwijngaerden, Secretary of the Committee on the Exchange of Publications, Bibliothèque Nationale, Brussels, opened the meeting of that group and introduced Maria Schiltman, Royal Library, The Hague, and Nathan R. Einhorn, Library of Congress, who presided jointly in the absence of the chairman, Peter Genzel, Deutsche Staatsbibliothek, German Democratic Republic. Mr. Vanwijngaerden presented a summary of Dr. Genzel's final report on "The Efficiency of the Transmission Function of National Exchange Centres for the International Exchange of Publications." Dealing mainly with the economic aspects of his topic, Dr. Genzel's study revealed that in many instances direct transmission of exchange shipments is no more expensive than collective shipments, and is often preferable, especially for quick transmission of serial publications. The collective shipments are, however, generally safer for there is less chance of items being lost or misdirected.

Pictured at a luncheon in the Whittall Pavilion (left to right) are Mr. Childs, Mrs. Popescu-Bradiceni, Mr. Lethève, Mr. Allardyce, Mr. Vanwijngaerden, Mrs. Honoré, Miss Schiltman, Mr. Alsberg, and Mr. Einhorn.

Miss Schiltman gave a summary of the late István Gombocz's paper, "The Forty Years of the Committee on the Exchange of Publications," which she edited for publication in the first issue of the *IFLA Journal.* Mr. Vanwijngaerden reported on the progress of the next edition of UNESCO's *Handbook on the International Exchange of Publications.*

Following the meetings, the officers and Standing Advisory Committees of the two groups mentioned above were entertained at a luncheon in the Whithall Pavilion. The guests included Mme. Honoré; Angela Popescu-Bradiceni, Director of the Biblioteca Centrala de Stat in Bucharest; Miss Schiltman, Chief of the International Exchange Bureau at the Royal Library in The Hague; Alex Allardyce, British Library; Paul A. Alsberg, Director, State Archives, Jerusalem; Jacques Lethève, Director of the International Exchange Service, Paris; and Mr. Vanwijngaerden, Director of the International Exchange Service, Brussels. Also present were Elizabeth Hamer Kegan, Assistant Librarian of Congress; J. A. Collins, Director of the International Exchange Service of the Smithsonian Institution; Mr. Childs; and staff members from the Exchange and Gift Division.

GEOGRAPHY AND MAP LIBRARIES SUBSECTION

Some 60 individuals, representing nine countries, participated in one or more of the activities sponsored by IFLA's Geography and Map Libraries Subsection. A welcome reception on Sunday afternoon, November 17, at the McLean, Va., home of Mr. and Mrs. Walter W. Ristow, initiated the week-long series of professional sessions, business meetings, working group sessions, tours, and social gatherings. Mr. Ristow is Chief of the Library of Congress Geography and Map Division.

The subsection's Special Advisory Committee (SAC) convened Monday, November 18, to approve the program of activities. SAC members present included Chairman Ib Rønne Kejlbo, Denmark, Secretary-Treasurer Helen Wallis, England, and Directors Anna V. Kozlova, U.S.S.R., and Mr. Ristow.

Also scheduled on November 18 was the subsection's professional session which focused on the topic "Training for Map Librarians." The following papers were presented: "Report on the West Berlin Meeting of November 1973 and Some Further Thoughts on

the Training of Map Librarians," by Lothar Zögner, Kartensammlung, Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz, West Berlin; "The Training of Map Curators in Great Britain," by Dr. Wallis of the British Library, London; and "Training for Map Librarianship in the Soviet Union," by Dr. Kozlova of the Lenin State Library, Moscow. Mr. Ristow reported informally on recent developments on map library education in the United States.

On Tuesday, November 19, subsection members visited the National Archives in the morning and the National Geographic Society in the afternoon. At the former, they toured the Cartographic Archives Division where they were briefed by Chief Ralph Ehrenberg and members of his staff, and viewed examples of some of the cartographic treasures preserved in the division. At the Center for Polar Archives, Director Herman Friis described some of the noteworthy collections of papers and documents relating to polar exploration.

Louis B. Wright, former Director of Folger Shakespeare Library, and currently member of the National Geographic Society Board of Trustees and Chairman of its Library Committee, spoke briefly to subsection members upon their arrival in the society's impressive building. NGS Librarian Virginia Hills led the group on an informative tour of the Library. Members were particularly impressed with the extensive and well-organized clipping files and with the Library's simple, but effective, card catalog. In the society's Cartographic Department the group was briefed by Chief Cartographer William Peele, Map Librarian Margery Barkdull, and other staff members. The National Geographic Society visit concluded with examination of the large globe, world maps, illustrations, and other exhibits in the spacious ground floor exhibit hall.

Chairman Kejlbo presided at the November 20 Business Meeting of the subsection. It was noted that, because of the pending reorganization of IFLA, the Secretariat had requested that present officers and SAC members continue for another year. They are Dr. Kejlbo, Chairman, Dr. Wallis, Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Sijmon, the Netherlands, Vice-Chairman, and Dr. Kozlova, Mr. Ristow, and M. Edmond Pognon, France, Directors. With Secretariat concurrence, the Special Advisory Committee was expanded by the addition of Dr. Zögner and Hugo Stibbe, Canada.

Mr. Ristow, Chairman of the World Directory Working Group, reported that copy for the *World Directory of Map Collections* would be submitted to IFLA's Publications Committee within three or four months. The Working Group on a Multilingual Glossary of Map Library Terms, chaired by Dr. Kozlova, will be enlarged. A Working Group on Training for Map Librarianship, under the chairmanship of Dr. Zögner, was established.

The Secretary-Treasurer reported that IFLA's Committee on Cataloging and the Geography and Map Libraries Subsection have established a Joint Working Group for the purpose of developing an ISBD (International Standard Bibliographic Description) for maps. Through the good offices of Dorothy Anderson, Director of the IFLA International Office for UBC, the following members were named to the Joint Working Group: Chairman Hugo L. P. Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada; David K. Carrington, Library of Congress; Maria Chu,University of Hong Kong; M. Mallet, Centre de Documentation, Paris; Leena Miekkavaara, Helsinki University Library; Monique Pelletier, Bibliotheque Nationale, Paris; and E. H. van de Waal, Netherlands Center for the Union Catalog of Maps. All members, except Miss Chu and Mrs. Mallet, were at the Washington IFLA Conference, and several sessions of the Working Group were held. Mr. Stibbe gave a preliminary report to subsection members at a special session on Wednesday afternoon, November 20. Elizabeth McDonald of IFLA's International Office for UBC will act as Secretary of the Joint Working Group on ISBD (Maps).

The Library of Congress Geography and Map Division was host to subsection members on Thursday morning. Following a brief welcome by Mr. Ristow, and introduction of supervisory members of the staff, summaries were presented by Section Heads Donald Wise, David Carrington, and Richard Stephenson on the respective responsibilities and functions of the Acquisitions, Processing, and Reference and Bibliography Sections. Peter Waters, Restoration Office, outlined the Library's current program for map and atlas preservation.

Following a coffee break, subsection members, in small groups, were given guided tours of the division by the staff. The interest of the visitors in all facets of the division's facilities, equipment, and collections was so great that they were reluctant to end the tour to partake of the excellent buffet luncheon prepared by the division's culinary experts.

The following foreign and American geography and map librarians were among the guests of the division: Helen Wallis, British Library, and Michael Sanderson, National Maritime Museum, Great Britain; Ann-Mari Mickwitz, Helsinki University Library, and Leena Miekkavaara, Helsinki University Library, Finland; Lothar Zögner and Gudrun Zögner, Staatsbibliothek,

Dr. Kejlbo and Mr. Ristow

Mrs. Mickwitz, Dr. Wallis, and Mr. LeGear

Berlin, West Germany; Ib Rønne Kejlbo, Royal Library of Denmark; Anna V. Kozlova, Lenin State Library, Moscow, U.S.S.R.; E. H. van de Waal, National Union Catalog of Netherlands Maps, Utrecht; Hugo L. P. Stibbe, Public Archives of Canada; and, from the United States, Jeremiah B. Post, Free Library, Philadelphia; Mary Larsgaard, Central Washington State College, Ellensburg; Mary Murphy, Topographic Center, Defense Mapping Agency; William W. Prince, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg; James Humphry III, Vice President, H. W. Wilson Co.; Russell LeGear and Clara E. LeGear, Washington, D.C.; and Catherine I. Bahn, Chairman of the SLA Geography and Map Division.

Following the buffet luncheon, subsection members traveled to the new quarters of the Geological Survey in Reston, Va. Here they received briefings by John D. McLaurin and Kenwood Markussen on the current and projected functions and services of the recently established National Cartographic Information Center. George Goodwin, Librarian, discussed the functions and operations of the Library in the Reston Building and in the libraries in the Survey's four regional centers. Early geological reports and maps were on display in the spacious and attractive new library quarters, where refreshments were served.

INTERNATIONAL LENDING AND UNION CATALOGUES COMMITTEE

This committee held a program meeting on Tuesday morning, November 19. Stanley McElderry, Director of the University of Chicago Library, presented a paper entitled "Toward a National Information System in the United States" in which he emphasized the need for accessability of information in contrast to the usual concept of interlibrary loan. He summarized the various studies that have been recently made under the auspices of the Association of Research Libraries, the National Science Foundation, and the National Commission on Libraries and Information Sciences. The need for a national lending library unfettered by responsibilities to a primary clientele and access to it either through the present State or regional networks or directly were discussed. Mr. McElderry urged a strong leadership role by the Federal Government in establishing and maintaining a comprehensive high quality information service. This would include a national bibliographic access system under an improved communication structure and using standardized bibliographic information. During the discussion period which followed Mr. McElderry's paper the National Library of Medicine and its Regional library program were discussed as embodying many of the features recommended.

Jurgen Heydrich, Federal Republic of Germany, presented a paper on "The Use of Teleprinters in German Libraries" in which the use of teletypewriters and computer systems was discussed. The speed and accuracy of the computer system was noted with approval; however, the teletype is evidently not a direct system. The speed in receiving the requests cuts down on mail time but has not solved the other problems involved in getting the publication to the user in a more rapid manner.

The business meeting of the Committee on International Lending and Union Catalogues was held on Thursday morning and took up the proposals of the Standing Advisory Committee held at Boston Spa in May of this year. The national responsibility for supplying native publications in response to international interlibrary loan requests was reduced to a resolution to be submitted to the Association which provided as a declaration of principle the request of all individuals throughout the world to have available material "wherever or whenever" published. In this connection, it should be understood that interlibrary loan encompasses photocopy. The publication of a *Brief Guide* with a single page entry per country giving the regulations for international interlibrary loans was announced. It will be available through the British Library Lending Division and will cost approximately $2.50.

In order to facilitate international loans, a new multipart interlibrary loan form has been developed and will be used experimentally along with the present IFLA interlibrary loan form. It provides a report carbon and a gummed address label. The committee also adopted a resolution urging that all international loans be sent and returned by air mail and that the borrower be required to pay the shipping costs. The use of a "pre-paid loan form" would obviate the accounting for such shipments. There was some opposition to the adoption of a charge or fee but the countries involved will continue to experiment with the use of "pre-paid loan forms."

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

This subsection of the Public Libraries Section of IFLA met on November 20-21. Children's and school librarians and administrators of public library systems from many countries gathered at the Washington Hilton Hotel on Wednesday morning and in the Wilson Room of the Library of Congress on Thursday morning for a two-part meeting of business and three papers on library service for rural children.

Chairman Colin Ray, presiding, reported on two past projects: the publishing of the quarterly *Children's Literature Abstracts* and cooperation with UNESCO on the UNESCO gift coupon program for libraries in developing countries. *Abstracts* has proved to be self-supporting and will continue to be produced, with wider participation expected of national contributors.

The three program papers, presented with accompanying slides, were from Ida Reddy of the Hamilton (Ontario) Public Library; Mary Ann Wentroth, Children's Consultant, State Library of Oklahoma; and Patricia L. Smith, Chief of Library Services, Northwest Territories, Canada.

Miss Reddy talked about the development of the South Central Regional Library System in Ontario, which encompasses three counties: the expansion and organization of book collections; library promotion with a media van, *Library 5;* and improvement of facilities. She commented further on staff training programs, on a numbers' game, "Screwey Dewey," which is used to acquaint children with the Dewey Decimal Classification scheme, and such programs for children as drama-storytelling and music story hours for which music has been composed for stories selected by librarians.

Miss Wentroth described the role of a State consultant in developing library services and specifically in maintaining an examination collection of current books and a core collection of older recommended titles; in sponsoring workshops for training staff; in planning travelling exhibits and summer reading programs; and in facilitating interlibrary loans and interagency cooperation.

Miss Smith's slides showed the development of the Northwest Territories Public Library Services with its diversity of populations facing an encroaching southern civilization. She described in some detail the training of local librarians in an annual three-day workshop, and the growth of service to children with the yearly visit of the headquarter's children's librarian to schools and public libraries in small, remote communities and with the promotion of storytelling, puppetry, and class visits. She spoke of difficulties in providing materials for various peoples whose culture has been oral rather than written and for whom English is a second language. Here she commented on the Department of Education's work on "a cultural inclusion programme" (producing books in the Dogrib language, for example), on the effect of television on children's reading, and prospects of combining school and library service in the small community to prevent duplication of funds and materials.

NATIONAL AND UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES SECTION

This group held two open meetings on Monday and Tuesday afternoons, November 18 and 19. Presiding at both meetings was Cornelius Reedijk, Chief Librarian of the Royal Library, The Hague. At the Monday session three papers were presented dealing with national library activities: F. G. Kaltwasser,

Director of the Bavarian State Library in Munich, discussed "The German Bibliotheksplan 1973"; Hedwig Anuar, Director of the National Library in Singapore, presented a paper on "The Planning of National Libraries in Southeast Asia"; and Witwold Stankiewicz, Director of the National Library in Warsaw, discussed "The Role of the National Library in the Programming and Planning of Library Science Research."

Dr. Kaltwasser's paper described the planning now underway in the Federal Republic of Germany to create an overall library system for the entire country, involving virtually all libraries (except the very specialized) in a network to provide for the needs of the public. The first, most basic level of service is to be provided by local public and by school libraries, accessible as widely as possible to all segments of the population. At the second level are libraries in larger cities and those serving centrally in regional library networks. In addition to reference and lending services, these libraries carry out some central functions for acquisitions and cataloging. On the third level are libraries at the provincial (Länder) level, but attempting to provide one such library for every 5,000,000 people; there may be more than one library in each province. These libraries have larger collections of books and periodicals and participate in union catalog and interlibrary loan activities. At the hub of this system will be the three libraries that constitute the fourth level—the three libraries that make up the "national library" in the Federal Republic. These are: the Deutsche Bibliothek in Frankfurt am Main; the Staatsbibliothek Preussischer Kulturbesitz in West Berlin; and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich. (The last named is supported by the province of Bavaria, but the size of its collections makes it the largest library in West Germany.) These "national" collections are also supported by several libraries with specialized collections in medicine, agriculture, economics, and technology.

Dr. Kaltwasser's paper described in some detail the inter-relationships among these largely public libraries and other types of libraries: university, special, and private. All would be worked into the planned system to supply the information needs of the country. Financing would be a shared responsibility, as would planning and development of methods to accomplish the objectives of the plan. The paper closed with an assessment of the problems faced by such a plan and an analysis of its probable success.

In her paper on the national libraries in Southeast Asia, Mrs. Anuar discussed the functions of the libraries in the 12 countries of this large region. In most instances, these national libraries were established in the past 15 to 20 years and are still in a state of development. The area is characterized by large populations, many in need of the library services in support of educational programs; librarianship, however, is a relatively new profession in most of these countries. Because most of the countries in Southeast Asia achieved independence following World War II, the national library developed along with other institutions of the new governments. In some instances, there were no libraries at local levels, and so the national library frequently has had the responsibility of creating the means for achieving a national library service and at the same time has performed more national library functions such as collection building, national bibliography, union catalogs, and exchanges. The strongest of these libraries "are closely identified with and responsive to the nation's developmental activities and goals." Planning has been among the most critical functions of these national libraries, accomplished by consultant surveys and by both national and regional library conferences, some official and some organized by professional library groups. Mrs. Anuar described a number of the activities in several of the countries; her formal paper included appendixes providing greater detail on the national libraries of Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, South Vietnam, and Thailand.

Dr. Stankiewicz's paper concentrated on analyzing the role of the national library as the center for research in library science and bibliography—a role he considers most essential. He gave attention mainly to the situation in the socialist countries, particularly experiences of the National Library in Warsaw. In these countries, the national library normally has a dual responsibility: (1) the development and maintenance of the national collection and (2) the central direction of the library system of the country. In this way, the national library is concerned about and aware of the state of national library service, as well as the resources for carrying out appropriate research. Typically, the national library has units devoted to certain basic research on library techniques, needs, planning, and support. It initiates or conducts studies in a variety of areas, working closely with other organizations also involved in research: library schools, specialized research libraries, professional associations, and research institutes in related disciplines. With this central responsibility the national library must document work in progress in order to coordinate researches with effectiveness as part of

national developmental programs, as has been done recently by the National Library in Warsaw in its evaluative report on the state of librarianship in Poland. Dr. Stankiewicz concluded by describing briefly the current stitution in the U.S.S.R., Hungary, Bulgaria, and the German Democratic Republic.

The program meeting on Tuesday afternoon included four papers and ended with a brief question-and-answer period and a brief report by Guy Sylvestre, Director General of the National Library of Canada, on the meeting of national librarians held in Ottawa during the week of November 11. (This meeting was reported in the LC *Information Bulletin* of December 6, pp. A-252–A-253.) The four papers were a report on the possible addition of library and other protocols to the Florence Agreement on the importation of cultural materials by Robert W. Frase, Director of ALA's Library Statistics Project; a paper on "National Planning of Research Libraries in Scandinavia" by Esko Häkli, Deputy Librarian of the Helsinki University Library; a talk on "The Management of Change and Improvement in Academic Library Performance" by Duane E. Webster, Director of ARL's Office of University Library Management Studies; and a brief outline of a program for "International Cooperation in Compiling Accessions Lists for Bibliographically Developing Countries" by C. Sumner Spalding, Assistant Director (Cataloging) of the Library of Congress Processing Department.

Mr. Frase described the current status of efforts to extend by appropriate protocols the Florence Agreement of 1950 which eliminated "tariffs, discriminatory taxation and to some extent other trade barriers on a wide range of published materials, art objects, antiques, and scientific apparatus, plus audio-visual materials with an educational, scientific, or cultural character when imported by approved institutions." This agreement is now in force in 68 countries, but there are still some aspects in which the needs of libraries and publishers are not met by the agreement. A meeting of governmental experts was held in Geneva in December 1973 from which a number of suggestions were made to extend the agreement to new materials and additional types of trade barriers. These recommendations were incorporated into a paper prepared by the Director General of UNESCO last August as part of the planning documents for the meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO this fall. The proposed library protocol as included in the Director General's preliminary study paper includes three matters of particular interest: (1) to expand "public libraries" to "libraries serving the public interest" in order to include national libraries, academic libraries, school libraries, and a variety of special libraries; (2) that foreign exchange be available for the importation of audio-visual materials for the use of libraries as among the "approved institutions;" and (3) to facilitate the importation of library materials and library furniture on a temporary basis for public exhibitions. Several other protocols of general interest were also described by Mr. Frase. Mr. Frase closed his report by assessing the chances for success. Although the initiative of UNESCO is promising, there are many negative signs in the effort to improve the free flow of scientific, educational, and cultural materials. These relate to the general conditions of international trade and international financial arrangements, and the procedures for acceptance and ratification are lengthy. The present opportunity, however, is worth the active efforts of librarians, publishers, authors, booksellers, and audio-visual and microform producers to attempt to obtain the support of their governments toward adopting the proposed protocols. (The UNESCO General Conference on November 16 agreed to the preparation of final draft texts to be submitted to the General Conference at its 19th session in 1976.)

Dr. Häkli's paper described the national planning for research libraries in three Scandinavian countries—Denmark, Norway, and Sweden—and then outlined in greater detail a planning effort that has taken place in Finland and the results of that experience. Denmark has had active planning for a number of years, involving the National Library, the National Library Office, and more recently the National Advisory Council for Danish Research Libraries. This council has helped to define problems and to recommend action to the government, at present looking toward a new national body with decision-making authority (with representatives of libraries, library staffs, and library users) and an executive body, created from the present National Library Office, to carry out developmental and coordinating work. Although concerned primarily with research libraries, the new agencies would also relate to public libraries. Norway's planning efforts are more recent, dating from 1969 when the Office of the National Librarian was established under the Ministry of Education. The office has taken over the national research and planning functions, leaving to the Oslo University Library, which previously performed many national library functions, the national collections. The National Library Office, assisted by advisory councils and working committees, has made significant contributions to library planning on the

national level. In Sweden, a Council of Research Libraries was established in 1965 as an advisory body. Since 1968, however, the planning of research libraries has been largely the responsibility of the Swedish Agency for Administrative Development under the Ministry of Finance. This latter agency has had the resources to create a library automation system, to plan for a national lending library, and to organize the administration of research libraries and documentation services. It is presently considering proposals for an even more effective combination of national library functions and for increased organization of the library and documentation fields. Dr. Häkli's report on Finland described the special problems in that country which has no separate national library and no permanent institution responsible for the planning and development of research libraries. In recent years, however, a study of the various alternatives for library planning has been underway with joint cooperation of the Finnish Council for Scientific Information and Research Libraries and a committee set up under the Ministry of Education, with assistance from the Ministry of Finance. The study considered methodology and identified various alternatives that would be applicable to the situation in Finland, but generally looking toward a national library system. As a result of the study there is a proposal for (1) a national planning center for research libraries and documentation services (that is, a coordinating body for both fields) building on staff already at work in the Ministry of Education and (2) a coordinating board for the national library system. Dr. Häkli closed his paper with an analysis of the planning process and how such efforts can be effective when conducted by the proper people—especially including librarians themselves with technical assistance—and at the proper administrative level involving both libraries and appropriate government bodies. He felt the experience in Finland had been most successful.

Duane Webster's paper reviewed the background and the accomplishments of the ARL project to help academic libraries improve their management. The need for this type of help has come about because of the growth in the size of these libraries with the inevitable resulting increase in bureaucracy. Such libraries need to find ways to introduce change into their management so as to be more effective and to meet new challenges. These libraries have frequently utilized a number of external methods to assist in management review—consultants and programs developed by management organizations. Internal evaluations have also been used successfully by a number of libraries, and this method is now strengthened by the establishment of the ARL Office of University Management Studies. The office collects and disseminates information about various management practices in academic libraries and this information has proved useful to the library community. More important, however, has been the development of a system of self-study called the Management Review and Analysis Program in which 14 large academic and research libraries have participated to date. There are several demonstrated advantages of this method: the university's view of the library is changed for the better; staff/management relations are improved; and in most programs, there have been clear indications of more effective library operations resulting from suggestions and their implementation. The results so far tend to support an emerging philosophy of library organizational change in which five key elements have been noted. First, there is present in libraries a great deal of individual and organizational curiosity about fresh ideas and new resources. Development of this has benefitted the library and its operations. Second, there is need for a new attitude toward the improvement of library management collectively, both management of research libraries in the aggregate and within individual libraries. Recognition of this concept is now demonstrating greater growth for all involved. Third, successful application of management change must consider the stage of readiness of the particular library, as well as the institutional context in which it must operate. Recognition of the stage of readiness will affect the appropriate methods to pursue in management change. Fourth, top management leadership is another concept that deserves attention and one that affects methods and ultimate accomplishment. New leadership requirements are beginning to emerge. Fifth, a key concept is the need for effective staff involvement. The program of the ARL office has made full use of staff expertise and skills with great success, and staff members have acted as professional partners in the managment process.

The final paper was that by C. Sumner Spalding in which he proposed a series of cooperative accessions lists in countries where more formal national bibliographies cannot be expected in the near future. This paper was a digest of a proposal made at the 1973 Grenoble meeting. The very desirable objective of national bibliographies from all world areas is far from achievement, but an interim method could assist in the accomplishment of this ultimate objective by improving information about current publications for

the purposes of acquisitions only. This would be done by developing a series of accessions lists through the following three steps: (1) compilation of a list of those countries that lack a national bibliography or cannot produce one on a sufficiently current basis; (2) mutual agreements among national and research libraries to forward promptly any bibliographic data on current publications acquired from such countries to the library that had agreed to publish bibliographic descriptions of the publications emanating from that country; and (3) agreement by certain national and research libraries to assume responsibility for part of the receipt, organization, and publishing of bibliographic descriptions of some country or region for the benefit of all libraries. To meet the purposes of listings for acquisitions, the lists should be organized by broad subject categories with entries under title so as to aid use by specialists in making selections. Some standards would be required for the subject categories and for the data elements—to follow ISBD(M)—and for the general format of entries. Frequency of issue would depend upon the number of publications listed, but should be as frequent as possible. Cooperative efforts along these lines would further the eventual accomplishment of the long-sought objective of universal bibliographic control.

PARLIAMENTARY AND ADMINISTRATIVE LIBRARIES SECTION

The Congressional Research Service of the Library of Congress was host to 28 members of the Parliamentary and Administrative Libraries Section for a "Day at CRS." Lester S. Jayson, Director of the Congressional Research Service, welcomed the participants and introduced the day's program with a general explanation and overview of the service. Emphasizing how the CRS came to be, how it relates to the Library of Congress, and how it supports the legislature, he described the current services offered Congress and CRS plans for the future.

Eilene Galloway, Senior Specialist in National Security, discussed "CRS Research Support for Committees of Congress," and included as a case study her own participation in the drafting and passage of the National Aeronautics and Space Act of 1958. CRS reference support to the Congress was described by Elizabeth Stroup, Chief of the Congressional Reference Division, after which the participants were divided into six groups for guided tours of CRS work areas. Several of the CRS machine retrieval and storage devices were demonstrated, including four kinds of computer terminals, two facsimile transmittal devices, various microform reader-printers, the UPI

Pictured (left to right) are David Menhennet, England; Otto Simmler, Austria; Erik J. Spicer, Canada; Gabor Valyi, Hungary; Melin Ege, Turkey; Heihachiro Suzuki, Japan; Lester S. Jayson, Library of Congress; and A. Leslie Moore, Australia.

wire service, and the New York Times Information Bank. Library support services and files of the Library Services Division were also described and shown.

Following a luncheon served in the Congressional Reading Room, Warren Johnston, Chief of the Office of Special Programs, led a panel presentation on CRS use of automation in support of the Congress. The "Day at CRS" concluded with a tour of the CRS Reference Center in the Russell Senate Office Building, and a visit to the Senate Library in the Capitol where the group was welcomed by Roger Haley, Senate Librarian. Mr. Haley escorted the participants to the Senate Gallery where they listened to the conclusion of a debate on the Urban Mass Transit Act and watched a roll call of the final vote for passage.

Throughout the sessions a lively interchange of questions, shared experiences, and shared problems revealed clearly the similarity of atmosphere and challenge in serving world legislatures. Among the CRS counterparts who participated in the discussions were representatives of legislative reference services from Australia, Austria, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada, Denmark, England, Federal Republic of Germany, Hungary, India, Iran, Italy, Japan, Netherlands, Nigeria, Poland, Switzerland, Thailand, and Turkey.

Erik Spicer, Parliamentary Librarian of Canada, presided over a meeting of the Parliamentary and Administrative Libraries Section on Thursday, November 21. At that meeting, apart from a discussion of section business, papers were presented by David Menhennet, Deputy Librarian of the House of Commons, Great Britain; C. C. R. Cavalcanti, Director of the Center of Documents and Information, House of Deputies, Brazil; and Charles S. Sheldon, Chief of the Science Policy Research Division, Congressional Research Service. A. L. Moore, Parliamentary Librarian of Australia, provided comment on the procedures.

RARE AND PRECIOUS BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

At the meeting of the Committee on Rare and Precious Books and Documents, held on Tuesday morning, November 19, and chaired by Hendrik D. L. Vervliet, University Librarian of the State University of Antwerp, two interesting papers were presented. Howell J. Heaney, Rare Book Librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia, delivered a talk on American bibliographical scholarship of the last 25 years, ranging from the publication of Fredson Bowers' *Principles of Bibliographical Description* in 1949 to C. William Miller's *Benjamin Franklin's Philadelphia Printing, 1728-1766* (1974). In his presentation, Mr. Heaney largely followed the outline of the *Annual Bibliography of the History of the Printed Book and Libraries*, a publication to which he—in conjunction with Rudolf Hirsch—will be reporting the contribution of the United States, commencing with the fourth annual volume of 1973.

F. A. Schmidt-Kunsemuller from the University Library, Kiel, presented the other paper of the morning, a report on the Index of 16th-century printing in the German-speaking countries. As the first phase of this project launched in 1967, approximately 75,000 titles have up to now been registered at the Bavarian State Library in Munich and the Herzog August Library at Wolfenbuttel. During the second phase, the catalogs of other big German libraries will be checked to provide a union catalog of holdings of 16th-century books printed in the German-speaking area, that is, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, and Alsace. The sponsors do not intend to publish the resulting record but plan to make the information available for consultation by researchers, probably at Munich.